

YNFAC Gains Vote On Union

Adapted from YNFAC Newsletter article
by Bill Berndtson

After months of stalling, Yale has finally agreed to an election by the Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (YNFAC) on November 17, 1971.

This election will determine if YNFAC will be the bargaining agent for the Yale non-faculty personnel.

Formerly Yale had been bringing up ridiculous issues to force litigation and put off the election, but on July 12 a tentative agreement was reached concerning those who are eligible to vote.

One issue dealt with student spouses who were not considered actual employees,

but merely recipients of financial aid. Yale claimed they had no "community of interest" with "more permanent" employees.

Also, any employee whose termination date might be foreseen, they wanted to call a "temporary worker," including people who worked on grants (some of whom had been at Yale for twenty years.)

Who Can Vote

A main point of contention was the definition of temporary. Yale stated that "any employee who plans to stay on the job less than two years, or is told that the job will not last longer than two years is temporary." Yale and YNFAC finally agreed that the following would be eligible to vote:

See YNFAC, page 5



YNFAC organizers discuss Yale's offer with their lawyer, Don Grody, at July 12 hearing. Left to right: Lynne Karsten, Eileen Hoffman, Grody, Mimi Abramovitz, Bill Berndtson. (MT photo by C. Polan.)

MODERN TIMES 20 ¢

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Register Dupes Public on Taxes

by David Adams
Modern Times Staff

In the Connecticut tax controversy no voice has confused the public more than that of the **New Haven Register**. People are justifiably angry at being overtaxed and underserved. But the **Register** has taken advantage of their anger to convince them to support a sales tax which would cost them more than an income tax.

Connecticut labor leaders, many lawmakers, and newspapers like **Modern Times** have pointed out that an income tax would cost less than any sales tax

proposal for the 69% of Connecticut families who earn less than \$11,000 a year. The **Register** has buried or ignored their press releases. Instead they have attacked income taxes with a bitterness far greater than any other Connecticut newspaper and they have insinuated (though they could not come out and claim it without lying) that an income tax would cost working people more than a sales tax.

This is nothing new for the **Register-Journal Courier**. John Day Jackson, who built the two papers into a virtual news dynasty, always took a personal hand in opposing taxation of the rich. When he died, the **New York Times** obituary characterized him so: "a tax expert, he often appeared before Congressional committees on tax questions. In 1935

he was credited with having made a major contribution to the defeat of a New Deal proposal to increase inheritance taxes."

Jackson's News Dynasty

When Jackson finally stepped down as editor and publisher in 1960, he had amassed an enormous fortune through his newspapers and through the tax loopholes for the rich which he had fought hard to maintain.

Jackson left an estate valued in 1963 as \$61 million. He held millions of dollars in stocks in such friends of the average taxpayer as life insurance companies, oil companies, and power companies. In addition he held \$6.7 million in school and civic improvement bonds in 34 Connecticut towns and cities.

Loopholes Protect Rich

Ironically, it is bonds like those of Jackson that are costing Connecticut taxpayers so much. Debt service on bonds amount to an increasing proportion of tax money and it goes directly to the rich without delivering any services back to the taxpayer. And, irony of ironies, Jackson and other proponents of tax loopholes have set up the law so that there is no tax charged on the interest they get from municipal bonds.

Despite the death of John Day Jackson, it is said that the Jackson family still exercises a personal hand in the **Register's** vendetta against an income tax. Now it's the son, Richard, who intervenes.

Don't Be Fooled

When the **Register** presents tax tables which make it look like the income tax will cost you a lot, you should not be fooled. Take a long look at whether the table applies to your total income (gross income) or to your taxable income.

Take the family of four that earns \$7500 a year. That's the median family size and the median income in Connecticut according to official statistics.

If we figure taxes the way the **Register** does, we don't make a clear distinction between gross income and taxable income. The gross income in this case is \$7500. The taxable income, on the other hand is \$3975. There are personal exemptions (\$650 per person times four in the family) and the minimum standard deduction (13% or \$975).

The tax on a taxable income of \$7500 would be \$245. The tax on a taxable income of \$3975 would be \$89. So it makes a lot of difference how the **Register** presents it.

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Dickerman Rent Strike Victors



Leaders of the successful Dickerman St. rent strike meet to discuss final details of the new leases—one of the improvements won after a year of rent-striking. Sitting (l. to r.) are Mrs. Treny Hines, of the New Haven Urban League, and two of the strike organizers, Mrs. Dolores Crump and Mrs. Louise Bynum. Behind them are law student Rafie Podolsky and Legal Aid lawyer Ed Dolan, who worked closely with the Dickerman tenants. (MT Photo by Cookie Polan)

Project Enough Sit-In Gets It Moving

by Cookie Polan
Modern Times Staff

After six weeks of stalling by the Board of Education and the office of the Corporation Counsel, Project Enough decided it had had enough. Project Enough is a group of young people disturbed by the rise of hard drug use among Fair Haven youth. They now operate a drug information and prevention program out of a Grand Ave. store front. They want to expand their services in new facilities but have run into mysterious obstacles at City Hall.

So last week 25 members of the Fair Haven-based drug prevention group sat in at the offices of Ralph Goglia, executive assistant to the Superintendent of Schools, to demand that action be taken on procuring a lease for the Lloyd St. School, which the group wants to renovate and use to deal with the growing drug problem in their community.

Although Project Enough has already received approval from the Board of Alderman and the Zoning Board and a commitment of \$21,000 from the New Haven Foundation, they cannot proceed until a lease is signed with the Board of Education, which owns the unused elementary school.

They had been trying - unsuccessfully - to meet with the city's corporation counsel since June 11 to work out the requirements for a lease. When a meeting was finally arranged, as a result of the four-hour sit-in, Corporation Counsel William Ramsey drew up a list of twelve conditions the group must meet to obtain a lease.

These include things like fire prevention and safety changes, electrical wiring and plumbing improvements, estimates of construction costs, insurance, funding sources and community participation on the group's advisory board.

Conditions or Stalling?

According to Debbie Anderson, a member of Project Enough, seven of the twelve have already been met by her group, which has been working for six months on the Lloyd St. School project. "We should have gotten these stipulations six weeks ago, not today," she said after the meeting.

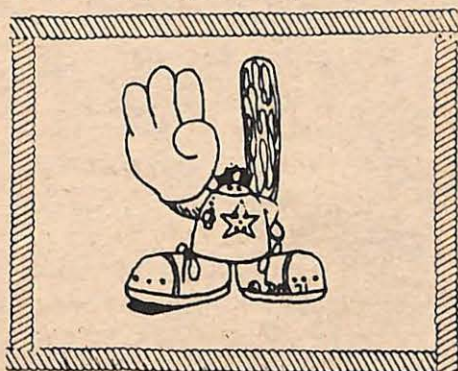
Another group member, Tony Proto, added, "I wouldn't doubt that when all the requirements are met, they'll give us some new ones."

Although Ramsey claimed that "No one's trying to put blocks in your path," and both he and Goglia attributed the long delay to illnesses and vacations in the corporation counsel's office, some people aren't so sure those are the real reasons.

Charles Sabatino, President of the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation, said he thought there was political interference involved.

Tender Toes

And mayoral candidate Vincent Sirabella charged the city administration with trying to block the program. He said, "Sadly, Project Enough has some-



how stepped on the tender toes of someone with influence at City Hall—thus the tragic delay in the use of the presently vacant facilities by these young people."

Project Enough has also gained the support of the Italian American Civil Rights League, which has offered legal and financial assistance. The League may also help by getting its members to do the renovation work at low cost, according to Anthony Fiorello of Project Enough.

Project Enough cites the facts that drug arrests in Fair Haven have doubled in the past year and that 26 percent of the Fair Haven youth arrested on drug charges are heroin users. They hope to offer counseling and community education programs in the school, as well as act as a referral service.



Railroads Run Workers in Circles

by Slipry Rail
A Worker on the Railroad

There's one good thing about working on the railroad—you never stay out on strike very long. Years ago someone figured out that a nationwide railroad tie-up would be a "national emergency." So Congress set up elaborate machinery (in 1916) to prevent this "emergency" from happening without depriving the "rails" (railroad employees) of their right to "collective bargaining."

What this machinery amounts to is that the bargaining parties (the railroad unions and the railroad managements) avoid ac-

the floor.

As of Thursday July 15, 1971, some "rails" were working seven days a week for straight time. Some were working fourteen hours a day without getting the time-and-a-half overtime rate. Some would normally get stuck away from home two or three times a week on a "long-lay-over" of 15 or 20 hours, while having only nine or 10 hours on the "home" end of their runs. In many cases the management did not provide decent living accommodations for living away from home, just compensation for expenses away from home, or pay for time consumed getting home (called "dead heading").

The management of the railroads wanted to change the work rules so that they could combine and eliminate assignments

The crew of a freight train must report three hours earlier than before. They gather up the cars they want to take with them, to make up their own train (a job formerly done by yard crews). They work over the road toward their destination. They go onto the overtime rate after eight hours. They go to their destination in just under 14 hours. (Federal law forbids their working more than 14 hours continuously.)

At their destination they may have a fairly clean place to wash up, eat, and sleep. They may be put to work again in 10 hours—or maybe not for three days. They may get put on a job that takes them back home—or at least in the right direction. (The population of a Penn Central bunkhouse in Selkirk, N.Y., near Albany, last week included a New Haven brakeman away from home five days and a fireman from Cleveland, Ohio.)

President Charles Luna of the UTU says that workers have to take all of this and not be provoked into a walkout, sit-down, or any other job action that would give Mr. Nixon the "national emergency" he would just love.

What can be done?

There are just two things a man can do: --He can keep a carefully complete record of everything he does—hoping to get paid under the agreement that the bargain-ers finally work out.

--When he is exhausted, too dirty, or out of sandwich and coffee money, he can look sick and hitchhike home. (Management may threaten him with discipline for even doing that.)

How do things look?

Not very good.

Late summer is always a slow time on the railroad. Many industries that use rail services to get their materials and to ship out their products close down in the summer for vacations, inventories, and drumming up orders.

The general economic slump that the country is in indicates that we might have to learn to get by for months on part-time rail service as the "whipsaw" jumps around from railroad to railroad.

The UTU may have been maneuvered into striking at an unfavorable time. The man in the White House is not friendly to labor. The Congress which might be a little more friendly, is trying desperately to wind up its business and take a vacation and is not being asked to help.

The railroads have already saved thousands of dollars by cutting the size of the crews and combining assignments. This means using only one crew on a Boston-Washington D.C. run where formerly they would use several.

Finally the people who own the controlling shares of the railroads also own bigger, juicier enterprises and only play at railroads as a sideline—a sideline they want to get rid of as soon as they can con the government into buying them at the right price.



tually submitting their disputes to arbitration by trying to out-guess each other as to what an "impartial" arbitrator would give them if they did go to arbitration.

Eventually each union gets a "package" of wage increases and fringe benefits calculated to cost the railroad companies "X" dollars. The union then has to divide the "package" up among the several classes of workers that it represents.

Squeaking Wheels

"The wheel that squeaks the loudest gets the oil." Those classes of workers who are most vocal, most numerous, and most indispensable get most of the package. Others get barely enough to keep them from moving over to some other union or to some other job. The ceiling keeps getting moved up more than

and thus lay off thousands of employees who they claim are "unnecessary" or "feather bedding."

After bargaining for some 20 months, the United Transportation Union (UTU), representing brakemen, conductors, and firemen, hoped to pressure management into getting off that kick by calling selective or "whipsaw" strikes on only a few railroads without giving President Nixon a "national emergency" and a chance to dictate a settlement.

As soon as the "whipsaw" strikes began on July 16 against two railroads, the managements of those railroads not struck immediately announced that they were changing the rules to suit themselves.

The Rules

How do these rules work?

LABOR NOTES

JOB SLAUGHTER

The excerpts below are reprinted from a U.S. Department of Labor booklet titled, "On the Job Slaughter: A National Shame."

"In the next eight minutes ... a man or woman somewhere in America will be killed needlessly ... 148 others will be disabled, many of them maimed for life ... not slaughtered on the highways ... not victims of fire or flood ... but cut down on the job, in the prosaic, work-a-day business of earning their daily bread.

"Every 12 months, 14,000 to 15,000 Americans are killed on the job ... more than 2,000,000 are disabled by occupational accidents ... over half a million disabled by occupational disease ... more than 7,000,000 are hurt.

"The cold truth is that more Americans are disabled at work than on the highways ... Automobile accidents make the headlines ... Occupational accidents and diseases all too often are buried in the company files."

THE LIFE OF A BUSINESS AGENT

If he talks on a subject, he is trying to run things ... if he is silent, he has lost interest in the organization ... if he is seen at the office, why doesn't he get out ... If he can't be found, why doesn't he come around more often ... If he is not at home at night, he must be out drinking ... If he is at home, he is ducking ... If he does not agree that the boss is a skunk, he is ignorant ... if he doesn't beat his chest and yell strike, he is a conservative ... If he does, he is a radical ... If he doesn't stop to talk, his job has gone to his head ... If he does, that's all he has to do anyway ... If he can't put a member to work who got into trouble, he is a poor agent ... If he does, that is what he is paid to do ... If he should give someone a short answer, we'll get him in the next election ... If he tries to explain something, he is playing politics ... If he gets a good contract, why didn't he ask for more ... If his suit is pressed, he thinks he is a big shot ... If he takes a vacation, he has had one all year ... If he is on the job a short time, he is inexperienced ... If he has been on a long time, there should be a change.

EVERY EIGHT MINUTES

According to U.S. Department of Labor statistics every 8 minutes 1 person will be killed on the job, 148 workers will be seriously disabled, 500 workers will be hurt.

Every day 55 workers die, 8500 are disabled and more than 27,000 are hurt.

Every year 15,000 workers are killed on the job, more than 2 million are disabled by occupational accidents, over 1/2 million are disabled by occupational disease and more than 7 million are hurt.

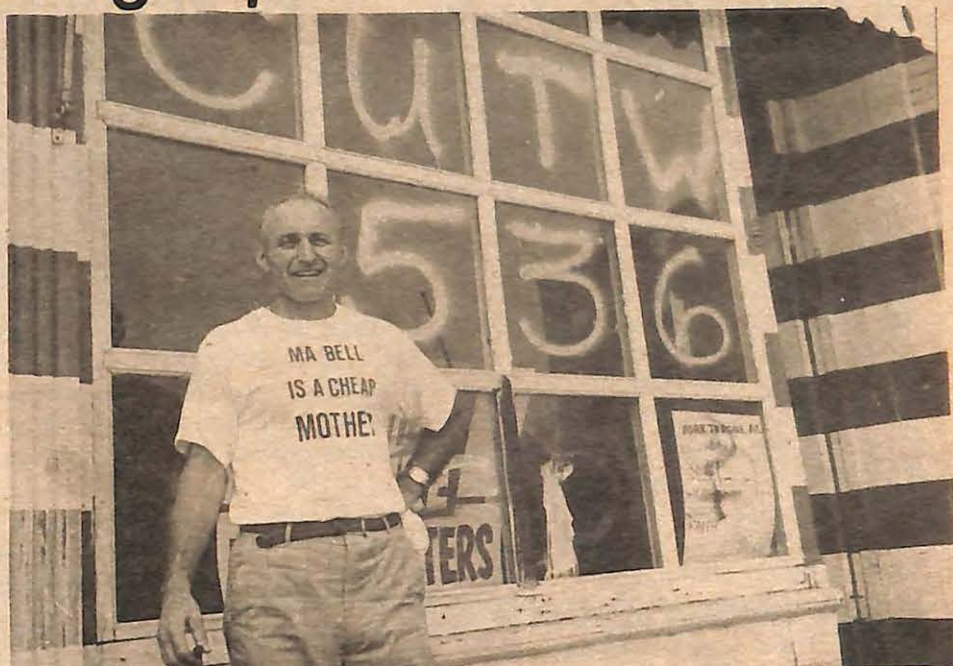
And, finally the Labor Department predicts, 3 of every 4 young men and women who enter the job market in 1971 will be disabled before they retire.

—Liberation News Service

BLACK VETS UNEMPLOYED

According to a study reported in TRANS-ACTION March, 1970, 13% of the black Viet Nam veterans are unemployed, 51% are in semi or unskilled jobs, 16% are in skilled jobs, 14% in white-collar jobs, and 6% are full-time students. The median income for black Viet Nam veterans is less than \$100 per week.

Conn. Telephone Workers Ring Up 3-Yr. Contract



Striking SNETCO worker tells it like it is outside Connecticut Union of Telephone Employees-Workers strike headquarters, the former Bread and Roses Coffee-house. (MT Photo by A. Kay)

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

The nine day strike of 11,000 Connecticut telephone workers ended with a tentative agreement on a new three year contract with the Southern New England Telephone Company (SNETCO).

The agreement was announced on July 22 by the Connecticut Union of Telephone Employees (CUTW). Workers returned to their jobs the next day pending the outcome of a mail ballot. Results of the balloting will be announced on August 2.

Modern Times spoke with a woman in SNETCO's commercial department about the workers' response to the new contract. She said, "In our office all the girls were very pleased. I think it was well worth going out on strike.

"One of the big things was that we abolished the yearly interviews with supervisors," she continued. That has been a sore point for years. I wish I'd known about your paper when I had my last one. Talk about discrimination! The supervisor was barely out of high school and yet she could tell you where to get off!

"It's the biggest raise we have ever gotten. And we get 12 weeks of retroactive pay. This is the first time I can truthfully say that on a strike you gain.

"The strike was beautiful. From my vantage point it seemed like a hundred percent participation. Everyone feels it was worth it. They feel that we wouldn't have gotten what we did without going out.

"We went out three years ago in sympathy with Western Electric. This is the first time we went out on strike for ourselves."

Wage Increases

The wage increases averaged 14% for the first year and 3% for each of the next two years of the contract. Also included in the wage package was a cost of living escalator for the second two years of the contract.

According to a CUTW spokesman, the average wage increase for an operator will be \$41.50 per week for the three years of the new contract. The average salary for operators under the old contract was \$96.70 per week. An engineer, who averaged \$220 per week under the old contract will get \$275.50 per week by the third year of the contract.

The CUTW had been pushing for a union shop. A union shop would mean that all non-management employees would be in the union.

As a compromise, CUTW settled for a "modified agency" shop. In this case, all telephone workers must pay union dues after 30 days.

A union shop was an important issue for the union membership. They disliked having other workers receive the benefits of union membership without working or paying for it.

"Either you're management or union" said one woman picketer during the strike. When asked why SNETCO opposes the union shop, she said "People will be more unified against them!"

Better Health Plan

SNETCO also agreed to pay the premiums on the employees' major medical insurance plan. A union spokesman said

See TELEPHONE WORKERS, p. 10

Local 217 Unionizes Midtown Inn

From local 217 Hotel & Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union

A first-time contract agreement has been reached between Local 217 and the Denfey Family Corporation covering New Haven's Midtown Motor Inn.

The successful contract settlement comes after a six-day strike last fall

and a 21-15 Union victory in a National Labor Relations Board representation election.

The two-year contract, retroactive to May 16 for wages and June 1 for fringe benefits, contains hourly wage increases ranging up to a high of 62 cents an hour.

Agreement Ratified

According to Local 217 Business Agent John Wilhelm "The agreement was

unanimously ratified by our members because it achieved our three major goals: Union security and a workable grievance procedure, substantial wage increases for the lowest-paid, non-tipped workers such as maids and dishwashers, and a very attractive fringe benefit package."

"Particularly important to many of the workers," according to Wilhelm, "is the medical insurance, which includes full Company - paid family coverage with the Blue Cross Semi-Private Plan and Full Service Prescription Drug Rider and the CMS Century Plan, as well as the right to join the labor-supported Community Health Care Center Plan."

The contract makes the Midtown, purchased by the Denfey Family Corporation in February 1970, only the second of the New England chain's 12 hotels and motels to sign a Union contract. The Dunfey firm was acquired last fall by the Aetna Insurance Company.

The contract was negotiated by a Union Negotiating Committee consisting of Wilhelm and Louise Hicks, house-keeping department, Dorothea R. Toolin, desk, Muriel St. Jacques, cocktail waitress, and Michael Penta, bartender.

The Dunfey team included William Tamburri, General Manager of the Midtown, Clifford M. Johnson, Dunfey's Vice President for Operations, and Attorney Norman Holtz of the Bloom, Deutsch, Richmond, Holts, and Drachman firm of Boston.



Local 217 negotiating committee and Midtown Motor Inn General Manager sign contract. L. to r., are Louise Hicks, William Tamburri, John Wilhelm, Dorothea Toolin, Michael Penta, and Muriel St. Jacques. (MT Photo by C. Polan)

Route 34: Who Wants It, And Why?

Highway Gains Committee Vote Three-to-One

City Planning Pushes Highway Over People

by Henry Lowendorf

The aldermanic committee on transportation met for half an hour on Monday, July 12, and a majority of the committee decided to oppose Alderman Joseph Bartlett's resolution to stop Route 34. They thus ignored the testimony and petitions of dozens of organizations representing the 19,000 residents of the Dwight-Hill Neighborhoods that the highway would cut through as well as organizations representing thousands of other New Haven residents in the Anti-Route 34 Coalition.

The aldermen accepted the arguments of John L. McGuerty from New Haven's Department of City Planning as to why the 12-lane highway should be built.

Bartlett's resolution to stop Route 34 will come up for a vote before the Board of Aldermen at their next meeting, August 2 or 9, with a negative report from committee. The members who voted against the resolution, Louise DeLauro, Vincent E. Mauro, and Pasquale J. Fasulo, did not state their reasons. Melvin A. Esdaile wrote in a singular minority report why he felt the resolution should be approved: The people want it.

The Anti-Route 34 Coalition believes there is now enough popular support for stopping Route 34 to concern those in the city administration who are pushing the highway. On the morning of the next Aldermanic meeting, the Coalition will hold a press conference at the corner of Scranton and Day streets, across from the Peoples' Park in the Route 34 area. All who oppose this highway are urged to attend. People interested in helping should contact: Laura Joseph, 772-0550, days; 865-0488, evenings.

by Henry Lowendorf
Anti-Route 34 Coalition

The New Haven Redevelopment Agency has long felt that downtown business development was the key to the economic health and prosperity of the city. To assure the growth of business the Redevelopment Agency has tried to make the downtown as attractive as possible to out-of-town residents with shopping centers, parking garages and fast-access highways.

Against public opposition the Agency has used many different arguments to promote their plans. These arguments are now rationalizing the extension of the Oak Street Connector as a 12 lane highway to Boulevard and eventually beyond. The following attempts to analyze their arguments as presented in a statement by John L. McGuerty Planning Director of the New Haven City Planning Commission.

Point one was that the residents of the Rt. 34 area are now exposed to Rt. 34 traffic on local streets. The heavy traffic congestion, the noise, dirt and accidents create a "third rate environment," which hurt residents and commerce in the Dwight-Hill area and will continue unless a super-highway is built; and an alternate plan which would replace 34 by additional city streets would not relieve traffic.

12 Lanes of Pavement

This point makes sense with one important exception: The residents in the Rt. 34 area overwhelmingly oppose improving their environment with 12 lanes of pavement. The people of this area will be the most affected by a highway and have been asked to forget their own feelings and accept the point of view of city planning experts downtown.

The second point McGuerty makes is that the city of New Haven must depend

on a regional economy for its tax and employment base, and the result of this dependence is suburban use. He writes, "The city must maintain and increase its regional status if it is not to fall into complete economic decline..."

The New Haven region contains about 600,000 people, whereas the population of the city itself is only about 135,000. According to the theory many more people than live in New Haven must work and spend money there in order for the city to remain alive and well and to grow. And in order to accommodate the suburbanites, according to McGuerty, a limited access highway must be stretched between Derby and New Haven. Yet the department of city planning has no detailed studies that show the economic and social effects of the highway.

McGuerty's argument is countered by Alderman Bartlett. He says, "Those that support the building of highways within cities feel that they will be good for commercial development. They are victims of 'simple think.'" Perhaps there will be a short term good. But eventually these highways destroy the city by cutting neighborhoods in half." The highways separate people from where they live and work and shop. "The city must be integrated with regard to business, industry and neighborhoods."

Peripheral Parking

But opponents of the proposed Rt. 34 are not against providing access for suburban dwellers to downtown New Haven. Rather they feel that private automobiles and superhighways are not the way. One alternate plan of the anti-Rt. 34 coalition would provide parking garages and connecting bus service to downtown via local streets.

McGuerty feels that improved bus service won't work on congested city streets, and is only feasible with express traffic. The bus drivers feel quite differently and are opposed to Rt. 34 (see article on Bus Transit below).

Point 3 of McGuerty's is that the super-highway won't split the Hill-Dwight neighborhood as residents claim, because the

city can build housing, schools, and parks on the air rights over the highway. While no detailed studies have been made public the Department of City Planning admits that air rights would be expensive. At \$28 per square foot the platform alone would cost \$1.2 million per acre.

Site preparation (acquisition, razing, bulldozing) for comparable land in New Haven, according to a study done by Laura Joseph of the Anti-Route 34 Coalition, was much less: \$60,000 to \$400,000 per acre, and of course most of the Route 34 site has already been acquired and demolished so the cost for that area would be even less. At present money for air rights is available only if land costs are at least equivalent.

At another point McGuerty states that taxes from buildings over Rt. 34, and a major downtown development (presumably resulting from the commerce brought in by the new highway) would amply compensate the city for loss of tax revenue from the land taken by the highway. That the highway would bring in a major development at present is speculative, as well as how many years the expressway would have to exist to do this, and how many customers it would have to draw from the Naugatuck Valley.

Untaxable Schools

Furthermore if the city desires reasonable tax revenues from air rights' projects, it cannot build untaxable schools, or parks, or low tax, low and moderate-income housing as McGuerty claims. It must build high rise, high rent, luxury apartments, or offices. And to induce an office building to locate away from the center of town, the city would probably have to provide tax abatements, thus neatly negating the reason for building.

But for residents of Dwight-Hill who want low and moderate income housing, parks, and schools, the tax acrobatics over air rights are a waste of time. It is clear that air rights will not benefit them. McGuerty claims there is "no magical means of diverting local traffic," except a super-highway. The residents feel that nothing is magical about a superhighway.

Bus Transit Bill Vetoed; Union Continues Fight

by Henry Lowendorf

Governor Meskill wrote a letter to John B. Thompson, business agent of the Amalgamated Transit Union (ATU), Division 281, in New Haven, which represents Connecticut bus drivers. Meskill said he would give special consideration to bill 1308, which would provide up to \$4.2 million financial assistance to bus transit, raising needed revenue from gasoline taxes.

On July 9, the Governor quietly vetoed bill 1308. Asked if the union would continue trying to get transit legislation passed, Thompson replied, "Until we're successful."

At present the cost of a bus ride is 35¢, but after a new contract is signed by the drivers' union the privately-owned Connecticut Company will probably increase the price to 45 or 50¢. Thompson calls this "regressive taxation."

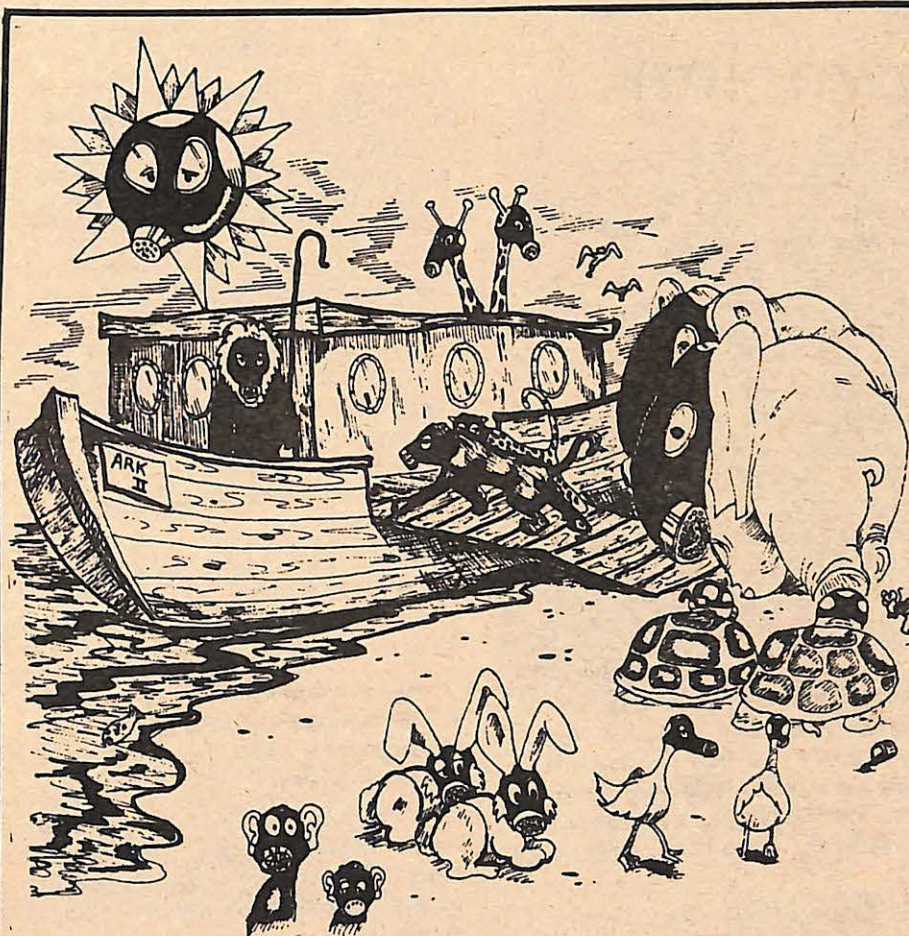
He said that public transportation was as vital a public service as police and fire pro-

tection. And like these services it should be free to individuals, publicly subsidized with no private company making profits at public expense.

He told *Modern Times* that one main problem in providing public transit was "getting people to leave their cars at home." We must make bus riding more attractive, he said, and this would only follow comprehensive scheduling and connections service. Such is not yet the case, and most transportation money is spent on highways.

The union, Thompson said, opposes more superhighways and parking structures which are intended to entice more cars into the city. "Superhighways have gone beyond all need. Route 34 is not necessary. It won't draw more people from Derby, Ansonia, or Seymour. And if it's a fine superhighway it's got to be inaccessible to local people." From studies on mass transit, "peripheral parking and bus-ing will be very good for the next 25 years."

Not everybody, he continued, would benefit from free mass transit. "We expect a hard-nosed stand from the auto and petroleum industries."



Aren't you glad to know that there's no place left in the United States with scientifically clean air?

According to Atmospheric Sciences Research Center, Scotia, N.Y., part of the State University of New York, the last truly pure air was to be found at Flagstaff, Arizona. It succumbed to pollution from California six years ago.

The Center measures pollution as 2000 particles of foreign matter in a volume the size of half a sugar cube. Most urban areas now average 15,000 particles, a little less than half of the 35,000 particles the Center calculates is deadly to humans.

— Liberation News Service

Neighborhoods Salvage Summer Programs

by Laurie Nussdorfer and
April Reiss

Modern Times Staff

The loss of state funds for summer programs in New Haven is being felt in many ways by neighborhood residents. In one community the summer day camp for children was dropped; in another it is going full-swing, but all other programs have been cut back, or eliminated.

Neighborhood corporation directors have cut out the new programs they had planned for this year, and are operating as many old ones as possible, but often on a skeleton basis.

On the other hand, there has been an increase in neighborhood control of the programs which has in many cases improved their effectiveness. William Gray, director of the Dixwell Neighborhood Corporation, claims that the summer program in Dixwell is superior to last year's. "This year each neighborhood was given funds directly, rather than having Community Progress Incorporated (CPI) dole it out with administrative strings and conditions attached.

"With real autonomy the Neighborhood corporations are able to run a better program, and overcome handicaps like reduced funds. The crime is that only a fraction of the community can benefit from successful corporation operations, because of limited funds."

The summer day camp program is an example of how the neighborhoods and the city had to pull together to meet the crisis.

Until this year the City Parks and Recreation Department funded the summer day camps in addition to playground activities and adult recreation as part of its summer recreation program. The individual neighborhoods ran a variety of other programs. This year the city could provide funds for less than half the staff of the summer day camps and no money

YNFAC

Continued from page 1

--All clerical and technical employees regularly scheduled for 20 or more hours per week employed by Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, including Assistants in Research.

The following categories of people were specifically excluded from the vote:

--All employees whose stated term of employment or job is for a period of less than one year and whose employment does not, in fact, endure beyond one year;

--All service and maintenance employees covered by the Agreement with the Federation of University Employees Local 35, AFL-CIO;

--All cooks, housekeepers and maids employed in residence;

--All employees of the Yale University Press and the Hill Health Center;

--All employees on the "Casual Payroll";

--All programmers, librarians, associates in research and all other professional employees;

--All guards and supervisors as defined in the Act.

Polling Places Listed

Polling places for the election will be: lobby of Kline Biology Tower; Stage of Woolsey Hall; and foyer of Harkness Auditorium in the Medical School.

The above agreement is only a definition of who is eligible to vote on November 17. This does not mean that those who are excluded from the election will be excluded from the Union.

All those hired subsequent to the legal eligibility date are still welcome. There are plans to aid the professional employees in forming an YNFAC unit of their own.

for transportation.

Neighborhoods to the Rescue

According to Samuel A. Burrell, Jr., Superintendent of Recreation for the city, "The Neighborhood corporations came to the rescue. Because they felt camp for children was of the highest priority, they have supplied funds for transportation and staffing and materials where needed."

The neighborhood corporations, however, also received drastic cuts of up to 60 percent in their budgets. According to Herbie Johnston, director of Dwight Neighborhood Corporation, "We asked for \$63,000 and got \$21,000.

In many instances, this meant something valuable had to be cut out.

"We tried to give a little bit to as much as we could," Charles Sabatino, director of the Fair Haven Corporation said. He estimated that only 25 to 30 percent of children in Fair Haven were being accommodated in summer programs. In addition to the summer day camp, Fair Haven has four other programs.

In Dwight, the summer day camp was cut out entirely, according to Johnston. "We wanted the funds to be used for programs that would include more people." Six programs are running in Dwight—including arts and crafts, a teen program at Legion Center, and a 'summer fun' program in conjunction with the YMCA. He estimated that 35 to 50 percent of the children in the community are working on or participating in activities.

Kenny Kiensler, director of the Hill Neighborhood Corporation, said 150 out of 8000 children in the Hill were taking part in the summer day camp program. "Because of lack of funds it's a skeleton day camp program," said Kiensler. Nine

one program over another.

Youngsters from Farnum Courts project on Grand Avenue crowd into playground pool in attempt to cool off during the long, hot summer in New Haven. (MT photo by C. Polan.)



Hill-St. John Protest Wins

by April Reiss

Modern Times Staff

The continuing struggle of the Hill-St. John Day Camp to be able to run its summer program has been temporarily eased. Thomas Battle, director of Hill-St. John, fought to restore Department of Community Affairs (DCA) funds to apy for the summer program. After more than a month of the summer gone, the protest to get DCA funds was finally successful. On Friday, July 23, the camp received \$10,000 of the \$14,000 necessary to run the summer program.

The camp has been operating in the red since the beginning of the summer. Battle says that the success of the camp since its beginning in 1967 has led to "a commitment by the people involved with its operation. They would not let the kids down."

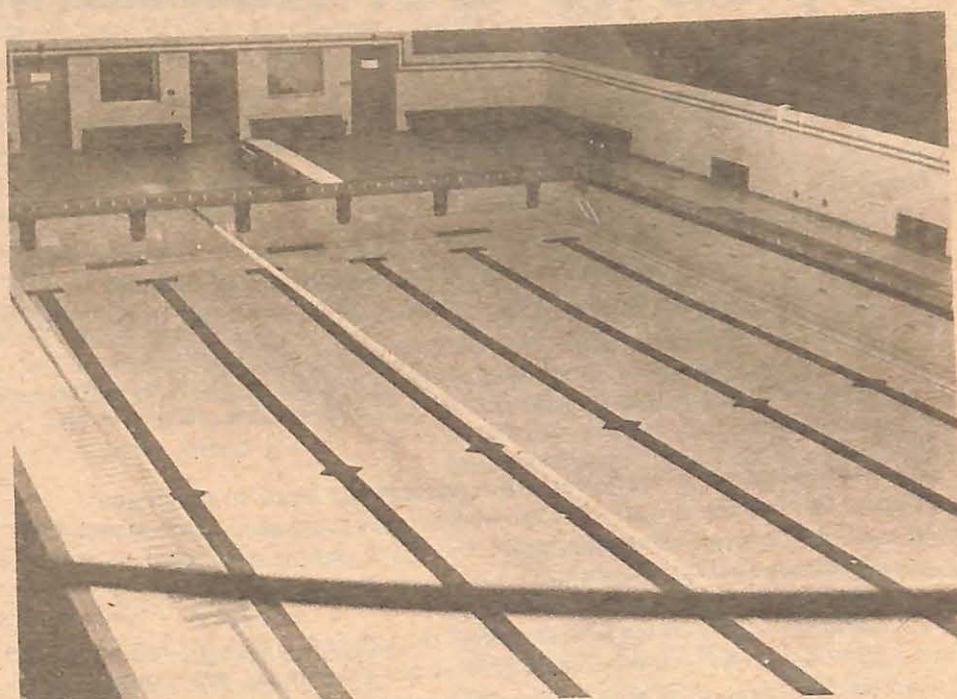
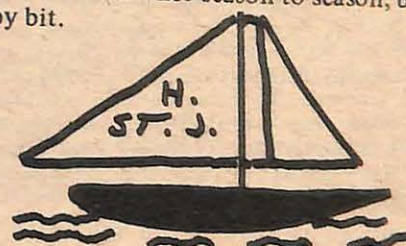
Day-to-day Funding

The July program was run on a day-to-day basis, with the help of some private funds. They did what they could for the kids: buses to swimming places, planned sports and activities, arts and crafts, and whatever else was possible on a piecemeal basis. With the recent funding, Hill-St. John will be able to pay back some of the debts it accrued in July. It will also

be able to begin to set up an organized program for the remainder of the summer.

But the struggle for funds goes on. It is not clear if Hill-St. John will be able to implement its winter program. DCA has not committed itself to funding that program.

One wonders why such successful programs like Hill-St. John have to struggle for their existence season to season, bit by bit.



The New Haven community faces a summer recreation crisis while Yale's Payne-Whitney Gymnasium pool goes unused except for Yale affiliated persons who purchase expensive passes. (MT photo by J. Durrence.)

other programs are being supported. "We have a waiting list a mile long."

Gray said that "The tiny tots program in the Dixwell area is very successful. It's a shame we can't expand it to reach all of the area children so they could gain from this unique educational experience."

The neighborhood corporation directors suggested various solutions to the problems of summer recreation in New Haven. According to Johnston, "We have to have more money to spread around. We shouldn't have to say we can't have the day camp because we have to choose

"We also need more substantial facilities and equipment in the parks. Recreation is happening all the time. The programs close at 5 o'clock but kids stay out until 7 - and there's adults too."

Sabatino suggested that better coordination with the city would help. "The city likes to do its own thing. If they would try to coordinate their planning with ours in the neighborhoods, things would go a lot better.

"Even with the day camps—where we gave them the money—when some of our other programs wanted to use the arts and crafts facilities once a week, we had to fight the city for two weeks to get this through. They want things set, but you've got to be flexible. They want to run their summer program like they run their damn schools."

Another trouble spot in summer recreation is swimming facilities. New Haven has several public beaches. All except one are closed because of water pollution. In the communities surrounding the city, the water is safe but there's a catch—all the beaches are privately owned or open only to 'town residents.'

There are nine public pools in New Haven. The 1970 Community Development Action Plan reported that this number was "inadequate" and suggested that the number be doubled as soon as possible. Several neighborhoods have no swimming facilities at all.

Over-all, the summer recreation scene in New Haven leaves a lot to be desired—more money, more programs, and more facilities.

Editorial

Report to Our Readers

This is an editorial we wish we did not have to write.

We have to ask you for money, and we know that most people have little to spare from basic necessities these days. We ask you, though, because we feel that you have a concern for the survival of *Modern Times* and would wish to help the paper overcome the serious crisis in which it presently finds itself.

Modern Times has been in existence for more than a year now. Since our first issue in May of 1970, we have constantly tried to become a true "people's paper," a source of news and views, accurate in content and interesting in form, that working people in the New Haven community can turn to as an alternative to the *New Haven Register* and the usual media.

We have made many mistakes and have very far to go to reach near our goal, but we are proud of what we have achieved so far in our articles and photographs covering labor, the black community, the peace movement, women's liberation, youth, and citizens' organizations.

Our circulation has increased steadily, though more slowly than we had originally hoped. Over one-fourth of our readers are now trade-unionists. In some important respects, we are a paper which is, at the present time, unique in the country.

But we are hurting badly financially, even though our circulation is growing, and we keep our expenses to the barest minimum. We have only two paid staffers, and they are paid only minimum subsistence. The paper is mainly put out by the work of forty volunteers. Its financial support comes primarily from subscriptions and the sales of each issue, not from a few rich individuals or organizations. But supplies, telephones, postage, and printing cost a lot of money. And, as you well know, war-spawned taxes and inflation are heavy burdens escalating all the time. We are now \$3 000 in debt and have a \$100 deficit with each new issue.

We have economized in a number of ways. For example, we have been forced, beginning with this issue, to cut the number of pages from 16 to 12. We are letting one of our paid staffers go. Further cut-backs of this kind would, however, prevent the paper from reaching new readers, from reaching more of the people who can bring about the fundamental social changes so needed in this country.

We ask you to help us continue. We ask you to make a donation. We ask you to take out a sponsoring subscription for \$15 or to extend your regular \$7.50 subscription for another year now. We ask you to purchase advertising space in the paper. We ask you to take out gift subscriptions. \$30.00, for example, would pay for four subscriptions for a year to people of your choice.

"What you do is news!" That's our motto, and we believe it.

Help us to serve you.

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MODERN TIMES welcomes
all comments and letters to
the editor.

MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication
of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need—not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

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World Affairs U.S. Pushes Heroin

by David Adams
Modern Times Staff

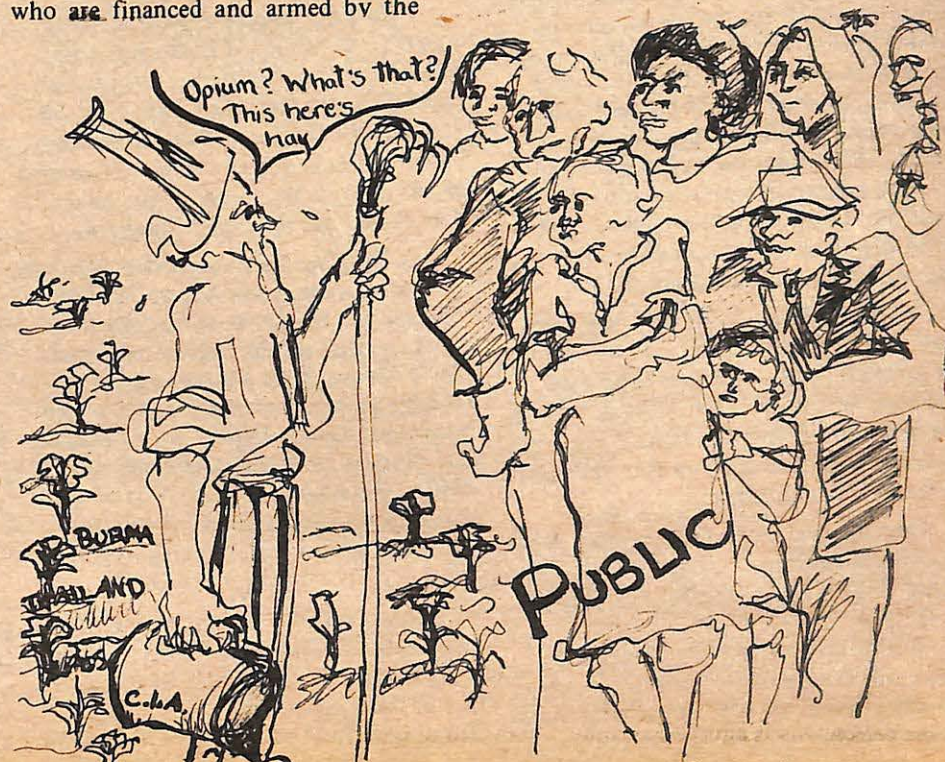
The U.S. government is involved in growing 80 to 83% of the world's illegal heroin according to a recent report in *Ramparts Magazine*. The expose has caused an enormous stir in official circles, but has been ignored by the establishment press.

The heroin is grown in the form of opium poppies in the "fertile triangle" located in northwestern Burma, northern Thailand, and northern Laos. The growers are the Meo hill tribes who are financed and armed by the

Ramparts goes on to point out that the CIA not only protects the opium in Long Cheng and various other pick-up points, but also gives clearance and protection to opium-laden aircraft flying out.

Opium Profits for Whom?

The same kilo of opium that cost \$52 in Long Cheng, will bring \$200 in Saigon and \$2 000 in San Francisco. That explains, for one thing, why American servicemen can buy pure heroin for one tenth the price in Vietnam that they will have to pay in the U.S. They are much nearer the source of the supply.



American CIA. Opium is the main moneymaking crop of the Meo tribes.

According to the United Nations Commission on Drugs and Narcotics, at least 960 tons of opium have been produced there since 1966, 80% of the world's supply. Last year an Iranian government official told a U.N. seminar on narcotics control that 83% of the world's illegal supply originated in the "fertile triangle."

CIA Involvement

The CIA became involved with the Meo tribes after the Geneva Accords of 1962. They chose the tribes to be their main base of anti-communist operations and built a base called Long Cheng, 80 miles northeast of Laos' capital, Vientiane.

The following report on Long Cheng by Carl Strock, appeared in the *Far Eastern Economic Review* on January 30, 1971: "Over the years eight journalists, including myself, have slipped into Long Cheng and have seen American crews loading T-28 bombers while armed CIA agents chatted with uniformed Thai soldiers and piles of raw opium stood for sale in the market (a kilo for \$52.). It's old hat by now, but Long Cheng is still so secret that in the past year both the U.S. embassy press attache and the director of USAID's training center were denied clearance to visit the mountain redoubt."

who makes the profits between the \$52 and the \$2000? All the profitmakers have one thing in common, their alliance with the American military.

The biggest profiteers are the government officials and wealthy people of Laos puppet government. Also much of the dope is carried or allowed through (for a high price) by the 5 000 nationalist Chinese troops that the United States still unofficially supports in that region.

One of the more famous profiteers is Marshal Ky, Vice-President of South Vietnam. In the spring of 1968, Senator Ernest Gruening revealed that Ky had been fired from his job as a pilot in the CIA's "Operation Haylift" which flew South Vietnamese saboteurs into North Vietnam, after he was caught smuggling a plane load of opium from Laos back to Saigon.

When the leaders speak of peace
The common people know
That war is coming.

When the leaders curse war
The mobilization order is already
written out.

—Bertolt Brecht



CHRISTMAS IN AUGUST?

Modern Times and the Advocate Press are printing Christmas cards this summer from designs commissioned by the Press from Movement artists who have worked on Modern Times. These cards will be sold through the pages of the paper this Autumn. Proceeds will help support Movement work. Please look for our ads and try to buy your Christmas cards from us this year.

West Haven Police Manhandle Citizens

by Jim Longo and David Adams

Modern Times Staff

What can an American do if beaten by a police officer? Can you take the policeman to court? When was the last time you heard of a policeman being charged, let alone convicted, of assault? These old questions have become a hot topic in West Haven where there have been numerous reports of police brutality in recent months and where one case has now gone to court.

Not all police are in question. Most of the West Haven cases concern two officers, Herbert Johnson and Ronald Baia. Other policemen are very interested, however, both because they are concerned about protection for themselves when making tough arrests and because they don't want all their reputations hurt by just a few offenders.

A number of cases of injuries or rough treatment suffered during arrests by Johnson or Baia have been brought to the attention of the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union. Others have come to the West Haven City News. Others have been reported to various attorneys in New Haven, including Joseph Acampora (whose client is blind), David Broiles (whose client suffered severe facial injuries), and Alan Silver, one of whose cases has now come to court.

The case of James Leperi, whom Silver is representing, is the only one of these cases that has reached the courts yet. There are several reasons for this. In many cases the person who is injured has some

kind of criminal record or is on parole, and the police can hold that fact over his head. Even when the injured party wants to file suit, the prosecutor or state's attorney usually refuse to accept the case. And finally, the police themselves often file assault charges also, and most judges and courts will far sooner accept the word of a police officer than an ordinary citizen.

Leperi has run all these risks, however, and has gone to court with his case. The first hearings concerned "Breach of the Peace," for which he was arrested. The hearings were held at the Eighth Circuit Court in West Haven before Judge Frank Reynolds on July 16 and 21.

Here is the story of what happened to Leperi as it unfolded in the court testimony.

What Happened

Leperi was in the Dutchess Diner on Campbell Ave. in West Haven about 1:30 in the morning of May 19 with several friends, when Johnson, Baia, and their wives arrived from a party where they had spent the evening.

Johnson and Leperi were previously acquainted from a time when Johnson arrested Leperi on a gambling charge at the Petromica Club in West Haven. Leperi's case was later nolle.

Sitting across from Leperi and his friends totally by chance, were two newsmen, William Guthrie and Richard Gallette, and their testimony later became crucial in trying to reconstruct what really happened.

According to the testimony of Gallette, "The officers at the diner looked disheveled... their ties were loose... they smelled of liquor."

Johnson claims that Leperi stopped him as he walked in the diner and "he was going to get me and became belligerent. He said he would take care of me."

Gallette and Guthrie testified that they heard and saw no incident that seemed like breach of peace, although they were sitting only four feet away during all of the time of the alleged incident.

Johnson asked Baia to call police headquarters and send a uniformed policeman because there was going to be trouble. Officer Nicholas DePoto came to the diner, and Leperi left with them quietly when they asked him to go to the station house.

At the Station

"I was puzzled by the arrest, as I saw men talking to Leperi," said Guthrie. "I was sitting four feet away, and I couldn't hear a word they were saying."

"I went to the police station to see what had happened as it seemed like it could have been a mistake," Guthrie testified. "It was my reporter's curiosity which brought me to the station."

"Leperi was quite shaken up when I saw him at the station. He was crying, and saying, 'Look what they did to me'."

Leperi's face was bloody. He had sustained two broken front teeth and a severely bruised face while Johnson sustained a broken hand. There are no witnesses to how it all happened, although Joseph Tiberio, who was eating with Leperi at the diner says he saw Patrolman Baia kick Leperi in the back as Leperi got into the car. Johnson admitted there was a "slight pushing incident" as they entered the car.

What happened between the diner and the station house depends on whom you

believe. The police officers say that Leperi attacked them. Leperi says that the police attacked him.

"Not Relevant"

When Guthrie and Gallette got to the police station, Johnson shouted at them that Leperi was arrested for assaulting an officer, and Baia shouted that Leperi had been arrested for shouting obscenities across the diner. When attorney Silver tried to point up this apparent contradiction, however, he was stopped by Judge Reynolds, "What concerns the court is the arrest at the diner. What happened in the station is not relevant." The judge would also not allow photographs of Leperi's condition to be submitted as evidence.

As yet neither the prosecutor nor the State's Attorney have filed any charges against the police officers. Numerous requests for an open hearing by the West Haven Board of Police Commissioners have also been ignored. Leperi says he's going to take the case to court one way or another, however, even if it takes a lot of money and many years. According to Attorney Silver they will probably file a suit in Federal Court charging violation of civil rights.

In a related development, Attorney David Broiles says that his client, Joseph Grava of West Haven who was severely injured during an arrest made by Johnson and Detective Daniel Harvey (the son of the West Haven police chief), has filed charges with the FBI.

What was the result of the Leperi hearings? Leperi was bound over by Judge Reynolds to Superior Court July 21 on probable cause of breach of peace and assault on a police officer.

Open Lines

by Mike Holodnak

What would happen to people and the planet earth if Capitalism continued to exist for 50 more years?

Scientists (who are not concerned with this particular question) feeding a variety of present human alternatives into computers to project the future, are finding that mankind is destined for catastrophe of unprecedented proportion.

Here is how they reached these predictions: They all agree that the death rate is directly affected by the amount of food, pollution and crowding, and that the material standard of living, such as health services, housing and other benefits of technology, sharply reduces the death rate. But when technology reaches a certain minimum level necessary to sustain life, further improvement in the living standard doesn't appreciably reduce the death rate, regardless of how high it goes.

Therefore, a furious growth in technology, just for the sake of growth, is of no real benefit to anyone except to the profiteers who need growth in capital investment in order to continue their profits. With unregulated growth in capital investment, population and pollution increase rapidly, while natural resources and the quality of life decrease until we run out of natural resources.

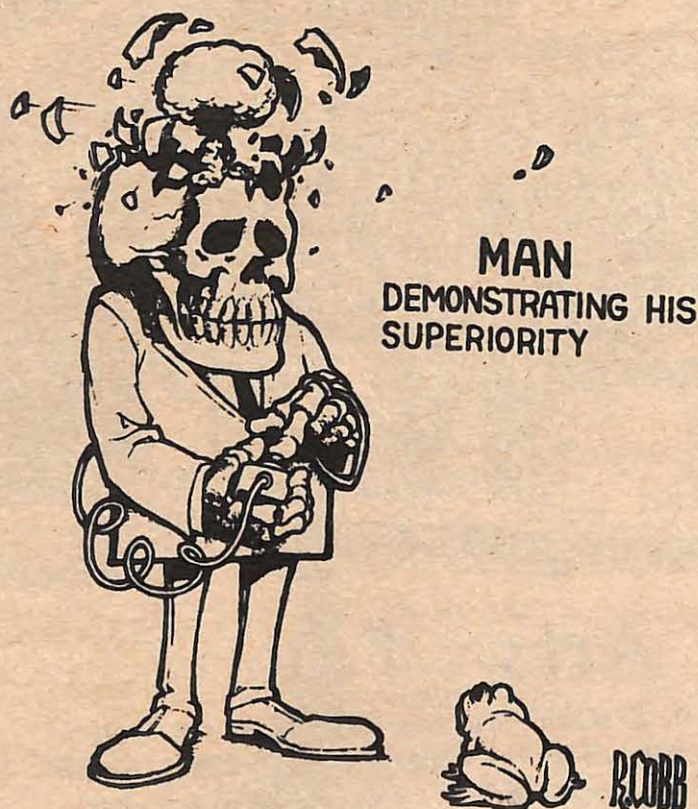
But suppose scientists create new substances and new power sources, so that natural resources would not become depleted?

With that in mind, here is what came out of the experts' computer: Capital investment and population expand until, around the year 2030, pollution

reaches the point where death rate, birth rate and food production are drastically affected. And the population, which by this time has grown to six billion, drops to one billion in only 30 years, turning the entire earth into one big morgue.

Then why not just eliminate pollution by legislation?

Because growth of industrialization and pollution are inseparable, only by curtailing capital investment under strict supervision can it be really effective.



What Is Going to Happen?

Capital Investment, Pollution, Population, and the Possible End of the Human Race

And since curtailing capital investment would spell doom to capitalism, passing such legislation would be as useless as the anti-trust laws.

Then why not just discourage population growth?

On that point, here is what the computer calculated: If we cut the birth rate in half and increase capital investment by 20 %, things will look good for the first few years. Food increases, material standard of living rises and crowding remains close to the 1970 level. But the more affluent nations end up using natural resources too fast, capital investment zooms and pollution of the environment reaches a critical level even earlier than in the previous run, with the same disastrous results.

If we were able to simultaneously reduce capital investment, agree to hold the material standard of living at present levels, cut the birth rate and pollution by half their current level, then scientists see the possibility of reaching equilibrium without catastrophe.

There are, however, many drawbacks even in this solution. One of the most obvious is: How can underdeveloped nations be asked to hold back their material standard of living at their present starvation levels?

Yet, there is no question that even these drawbacks can be worked out in a humanitarian way if all of mankind inhabiting planet earth were united as one family.

But, if the present system of greed is allowed to continue to flourish, unity is impossible and, in the long run, only the most catastrophic woes will befall mankind.

Women Wage Nat'l Fight for Abortion Law Repeal

by Harriet Katz

Active in *Women vs. Connecticut*.

A thousand women from all over the country met July 16-18 in New York City for a conference on a nationwide campaign to legalize abortions. A majority of the women there endorsed a general proposal for an intensive campaign over the next four months to repeal all abortion laws. A massive women's demonstration will be called for Washington, D. C., in November.

The recent growth in size and militancy of women's action groups seem to underlie the intensity of this national campaign. There are new laws in many states. The United States Supreme Court has agreed to review two cases in which state laws (in Texas and Georgia) were ruled unconstitutional.

The women who attended the conference presented a variety of groups interested in pregnancy, counselling projects and abortion clinics. Workshops enabled information to be exchanged.

One of the primary issues centered around the right of women to have abortions. Representatives of welfare rights groups and the black and Spanish-speaking groups emphasized that women must not be forced to choose between abortions or sterilization and that the cost of abortions should be low.

Another important issue was the right of women "to control their own bodies". Many of those present were also concerned with establishing freedom of sexual expression. Women involved in or supporting lesbian groups strongly advocated this position.

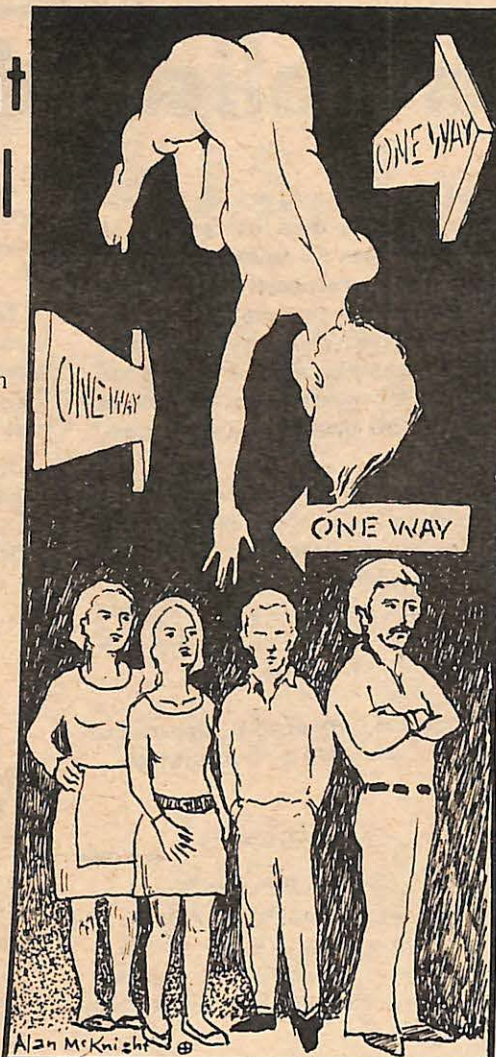
The Conference agreed that a woman must be able to control her own powers of reproduction for this is an essential part of control over her life. It was also resolved that the Abortion Action Coalition would be a part of the movement for women's liberation and repeal of restrictive contraception laws.

Nationally, a working committee will be formed from representatives of participating groups.

Locally, Women vs. Conn. currently representing 1500 Connecticut women in a lawsuit against the state, is cooperating with the coalition.

Control over Life

Strategy is being planned this month. Speakouts, theater, discussions, demonstrations, a speaker's bureau, or anything else women feel would be effective in reaching women and men all over the state, are possible activities for the next few months. According to Judy Robeson, a New Haven woman working on Women vs. Conn., the aim of the campaign is to raise public understanding and concern about the problem of abortion. It is also hoped that this will increase the pressure for repeal on legislators and the courts.



A FUTILE SEARCH

She stands on a city corner alone
Her family calls her a rebel, a runaway
Society stamps her an outcast
She cares not for status or appearance
She seeks only love in a world
Which does not seem to care
She reaches for people who care for her,
but the people cannot be found by her.
What will become of her?
Will she die unhappy?
Does she deserve peace of mind and joy?
Who judges what she will get?
Certainly not her.
—reprinted from *Rat*

ON FILM Conform!

by Skye Blumenthal

Modern Times Staff

The *Conformist*, directed by Bernardo Bertolucci, is set in the Italy of Mussolini. It explores to a superficial extent the causes of fascism, centering primarily on the necessity of conforming and what appears to be the homosexual attractions of fascism (a concept which must be questioned seriously).

As a child, Marcello (played by Jean-Louis Trintignant) is threatened with seduction by the family chauffeur. Grabbing the chauffeur's gun, Marcello shoots wildly, hitting the chauffeur, who falls unconscious to the floor. Marcello believes he has murdered him and flees. His "act" splits his sensibilities and alienates him from family, religion, class and self. He becomes obsessed with (in his institutionalized father's words), "Murder and melancholia."

"It's funny. Everyone wants to be different, and you want to be like everyone else," says Marcello's friend, Itelo. Then he adds, "You and I are different from the rest." The thing is, Itelo is blind.

Marcello embraces conformity (i.e., anonymity) like a leaping suicide embraces the air. But Marcello is no bird. He picks a wife because she is from the middle class. He chooses his politics because Fascism is the going thing. He wraps his life in sterility and facelessness. (In fact, the movie is practically devoid of closeups, and extras are intrusively sparse.)

The Sore Thumb

But talk about the proverbial sore thumb. Marcello stands out as different in every scene: the intellectual in contrast to his fiancée's middle class family; the only sighted man at an all-blind party; the fascist in a group of radicals; the non-hunter among hound-men; the reason-less among the carefully reasoned.

Marcello's one moment of honest admission comes when Anna, wife of the professor he is supposed to assassinate asks Julia when she has ever seen him smile or laugh. "That's all right," chatters Julia of her husband, "that's just his character."

"No it isn't!" cries Marcello, and lapses again into silence.

In another scene, Marcello asks Itelo, "What is a normal man?" Replies Itelo, "One who seeks out the company of those like himself." Shall we all be normal, then? This is the extent of the politics of the film, along with some interesting, and probably accurate, swipes at the Church. The movie equates "normal" and "conform". One is a noun meaning "average;" and the other is a verb meaning "acting in harmony with." A deadly combination, on a par with "Give them what they want." Who is *they*? Why, the average man, of course. What do *they* want? What we want them to have, of course.

At the end of the movie when the fascist government is falling, Marcello goes to meet Itelo and watch. Julia begs him not to go, but he tells her, "Don't worry. Nothing will happen to me --there are too many people like me." Safe again. But the movie has a trick ending, and causes one to ask the question: Where do we run when we run?



Guilford Arts Fair

The Fourteenth Annual Guilford Handcrafts Exposition and Sale was held on the Guilford Green July 14th through 17th. Most of the exhibits were the standard ones: jewelers, potters, leather workers, woodcarvers. A few of them were more unusual: a worker in stained glass who commented that "The same people who three weeks ago wouldn't pay \$1.75 for an item will pay \$2.50 now because it's here;" a young couple who make "graphic pieces—" old furniture made over into multipurpose items—some of which come apart or turn upside down to change function; and Margaret Barz (pictured) who does "artistic welding" from odd bits of metal and wire. (MT Photo by V. Blaisdell)

ART SHOW benefit for the new haven fine arts co-op
AUGUST 6, 7 (FRI. & SAT.)
UNITED CHURCH PARISH HOUSE
CORNER OF TEMPLE & WALL STREETS

MCHR Fights for Health Rights

by Peter Jackson

Modern Times Staff

The present health care system is not healthy. The care is poor and the costs high. These costs are borne by the ordinary person through insurance premiums or direct payments to doctors, hospitals or drug companies. Doctors, drug and insurance companies, nursing homes and some hospitals are making enormous profits from the suffering of others.

The service is poor because this enables greater profit and because few in this society care for anyone who is ill and cannot pay.

However, the irresponsibility of these groups is being exposed and challenged by certain members of the community who really care about the ordinary guy who is now so shoddily treated.

Shortcomings of the Present System

Foremost among those organizations attempting to reform the health care system (better called the health business), is the Medical Committee for Human Rights (M.C.H.R.). This organization was formed in the '60's in the heat of the civil rights movement in the south, to provide medical aid for those injured as a result of those confrontations.

This small number of doctors and nurses have more recently turned their attention to the shortcomings of the present health system, and the unscrupulousness of those operating it. Today M.C.H.R. has about 20,000 active members in 34 chapters around the country. The group is expanding rapidly and it is hoped that there will be 100 chapters by the end of the year.

The major aim of M.C.H.R. is to fight for everyone's right to have a good health care system regardless of their financial status. M.C.H.R. is developing a national health care proposal and is beginning a National Health Crusade to inform and involve the American people in this issue. The M.C.H.R. proposal has the following aims.

1. There would be an end to profit-making in health care. There would be no fee-for-service system or drug or insurance company profits.

2. It would provide complete preventive health care with no premiums and charges.

3. Payment for the service would be by a progressive tax on wealth. This would mean taxing corporations as well as individuals.

4. The plan would administer local medical centers through representatives of patients and health workers.

5. It would create a federal non-profit corporation to produce and distribute drugs and medical supplies.

In addition, to facilitate the working of the system, there would be training programs for health workers at public expense, particularly for minority groups. All the health institutions would have policy-setting bodies made up of consumers and workers within the institutions, and also community bodies designed to set poli-

cies for environmental and industrial health programs.

Political Action Necessary

This can only come about with the support of all those ordinary people who now pay for the present system. In order to establish it, political action will have to be taken, bills will have to be passed at State and Federal levels.

The vested interests, i.e., the American Medical Association, the drug and insurance companies, will fight hard and long to prevent this happening and protect their profits.

It is the aim of M.C.H.R. to rally the support of ordinary people, to get them concerned and involved so their voices will be heard in any discussion and their needs acted upon in any health system which is implemented.

The New Haven chapter of M.C.H.R. (333 Cedar Street, New Haven, Ct. 06510), is planning to bring the National Health Crusade to this community and is seeking support from all interested individuals and organizations. Activities will include examinations of current legislative proposals for national health insurance and of how the current system fails to meet the needs of the community.

Stop Sickles!

The Black Panther Party in New Haven has initiated a Sickle Cell Anemia Campaign. This deadly disease is found almost exclusively among black people.

The Black Panther Party has charged that no research is done on this disease because it only affects black people.

New Haveners are invited to stop by the people's Free Health Center at 27 Dixwell Avenue (865-9824) and have a test taken. The Center is open Monday through Saturday from noon to 6 P.M.

Who Pays Way for Candidates?

by David Adams

Modern Times Staff

It will cost at least \$40,000 to run each major campaign for the primary elections for mayor this year. Where will that money come from? And will the candidates be obligated to repay their campaign debts if they are elected?

We don't have information about this year, but we do have some information from the candidacies of Paul Capra, Bart Guida, and Henry Parker two years ago. This information is on file at the Town Clerk's office at City Hall.

Two years ago, Bart Guida, being the favored candidate of the entrenched party bureaucracy, gambled his own money in the primary, and then quickly made it up once he was elected. Almost \$12,000 of the \$43,000 in his campaign funds was listed as coming out of his own pocket.

On January 20, 1970, there was a testimonial dinner for Guida to make up the deficit. That dinner brought in almost \$39,000, coming from dozens of city officials, regular party people, and local architects, engineers, and contractors who do business with the city.

Payoffs to Businesses?

Needless to say there is no way to prove that their business was enhanced by these political contributions, but it seems unlikely that many businessmen will write out a check for \$500 to \$1,000 unless they are reasonably convinced it will pay off for them in the long run.

We have not mentioned the expenditures of the Democratic Town Committee for drivers, publicity, etc., for all of their various candidates. That amounted to over \$100,000 in 1968, and it was raised in part from the same people as were at the Guida testimonial dinner. The Democratic Town Committee also gets hundreds of small contributions from people in the city.

Money from Wall Street

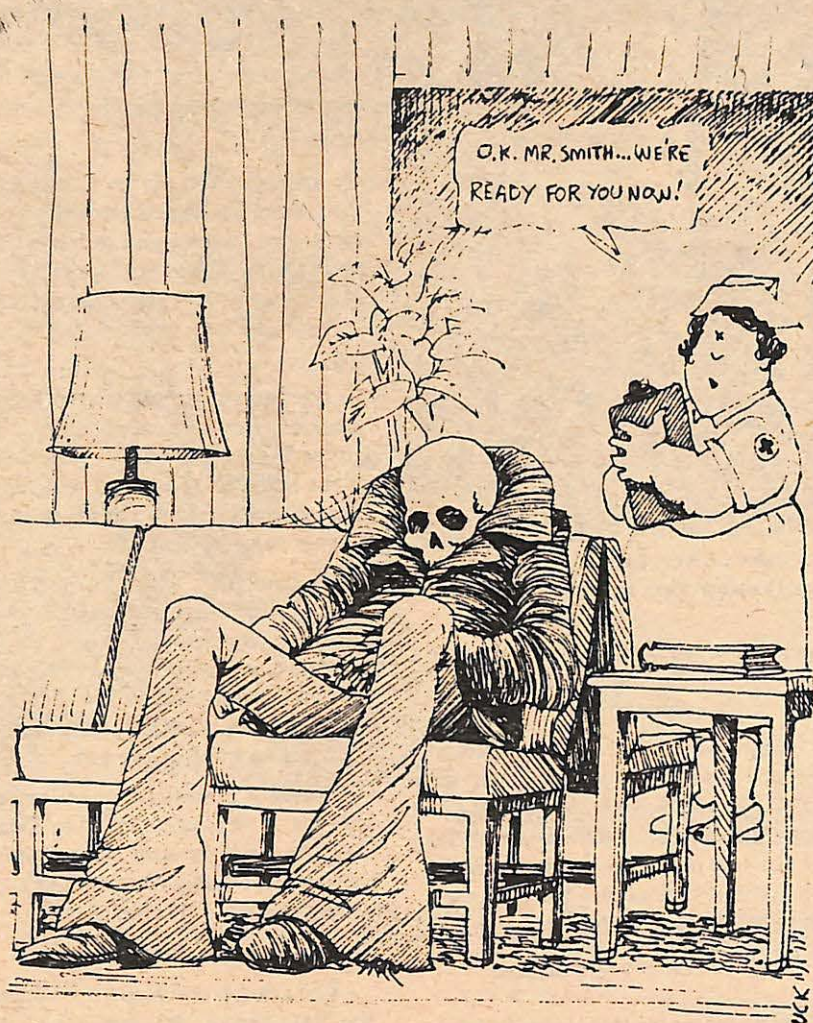
The Capra for Mayor Committee listed \$35,000 in expenses, much of which came from Republican Party sources outside of New Haven. In fact, there was one contribution of \$1500 listed from a Wall Street address in New York, and two others of \$500 and \$750 listed from Broadway and Fifth Avenue addresses in New York.

Capra also listed major contributions (\$500 - \$1,000) from individuals in West Hartford, Woodbury, Litchfield, and Farmington, Connecticut.

The Parker for Mayor Committee listed expenditures of over \$35,000. Parker's money was raised from a combination of many small donors in the city and several large suburban liberal donors. One suburban family gave over \$4,000, and three others gave over \$1,000. Two families from St. Ronan's Street and one Yale student were also listed as having contributed over \$1,000.

If we had a research staff to work on the detailed information filed at the Town Clerk's office, it would be possible to answer some of these questions a little further. One could check the businesses of all the people who were major donors. And check what actual or potential jobs or contracts they have with the city. Another thing would be to check the listings of campaign expenses to see where they go.

But if anyone wants to do the research, they had better act fast. The files are marked "Destroy after January 1, 1972."



NLRB Charges Against Management Fairview Coercion Exposed



David Adams of Modern Times staff discusses strike at New Fairview Hall with Local 1199 organizer, Roosevelt Ward (with sign) and worker Pat Izzo (r.). (MT Photo by C. Polan.)

From Local 1199—National Union of Hospital and Nursing Home Employees

The management of the New Fairview Hall Convalescent Home, Clifton Street, New Haven, has been charged by the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) with attempting to bribe an employee to change her mind concerning union organization.

The NLRB has also charged that the management of Fairview Hall has fired an employee unlawfully for union activities, has refused to reinstate her, and has been "interfering with, restraining and coercing its employees in the exercise of their rights."

A hearing on unfair labor practices will be held on August 19 in the New Haven aldermanic chambers.

Forty-five members of Local 1199 have been on strike at New Fairview Hall since May 7. There are approximately 140 patients in this facility.

Leonard Seelig, Vice-President of Local 1199 issued a statement calling the charges by the Federal Government, "the most important legal development in this strike."

"This confirms what we have been saying throughout this strike," Seelig

stated. "The management of this home has engaged in the most vicious and illegal type of anti-union activity."

"They have tried to bribe workers; they have tried to fire workers; they have tried to frighten workers. Finally the law is beginning to catch up to them. If there were any real justice for working people, the owners of this nursing home would have been found guilty a long ago."

Workers' Victory Guaranteed

Seelig also stated that if the Federal Government upholds its original determination the workers' eventual victory is guaranteed. "If the full NLRB finds that the complaint issued by the Boston region is valid," Seelig said, "back pay for the strikers is a very strong possibility."

He said that the management of the nursing home might have to pay thousands of dollars in lost wages to the members of the union.

The strike began according to the union because Mrs. Louise Tierney, a nurse's aide, was fired by the management after refusing a \$200.00 bribe to try and dissuade other employees from union organization. The strikers are waiting for a representation election to be held by the NLRB.

Legislators Caught in Trap Over Income Tax Alternatives

by Matt Borenstein

Modern Times Staff

State representatives from New Haven returned home to a torrent of criticism after the special legislative session that passed the income tax.

With the New Haven Register fanning the fires of discontent over new taxation, some New Haven legislators and other politicians around the state show signs of weakening in their positions on the issue. Some legislators even had their lives threatened.

Another special session of the General Assembly has been called for August 5 by the Democratic Party leadership (Alfano of the State Senate and Ratchford of the State House), in hopes of repealing the income tax.

Why August 5? Why wait so long? The reason is that there are not enough votes to repeal the present income tax. Most legislators would be happy to repeal it if they could replace it with something better. But there is nothing better before the legislature at the present.

Governor Meskill has proposed a 7½% sales tax as an alternative. The Democratic leadership would not buy it because they realized that with such a sales tax no one would buy anything.

Ajello's Proposal

The Democratic Majority Leader of the State House, Representative Carl Ajello of Ansonia, countered with a tax proposal which alienates no one but taxes everyone. It includes:

- 6% sales tax
- 2 cents a gallon additional gas tax
- 4 cents a pack additional cigarette tax
- 10% capital gains tax
- non-professional services tax
- increase in utilities tax
- advertising tax
- an assessment of other business taxes

This package falls about \$110 million short of the budget that was passed over two months ago. Ajello proposes to cut the payment of the deficit from \$80 million to \$40 or \$50 million and cut state services by \$50 million below Meskill's budget.

There are some steps, though, that could be taken to improve the income tax. One improvement would be to increase the income tax rate from 6% to 8% for those who earn \$25,000 per year or more. In addition, Representative George Ritter of Hartford plans to introduce a bill to repeal the tuition increases at state colleges. The governor insisted on the tuition increases although they would raise only \$3 or \$4 million out of a budget of \$1.2 billion.

As time goes by, the hope of repealing the income tax and replacing it with sales taxes grows dimmer. Sales taxes cannot be retroactive. By August 5 the sales tax might have to be 8% to raise the needed revenue. What we could hope for right now is a better income tax.

Ten-Week UTW Strike Union's Longest

by Art Fleischer
Modern Times Staff

The longest strike in Western Union history came to an unexpected end and 17,000 workers across the country, including 34 in New Haven, returned to work with a 19 per cent pay raise.

"It was hard not having any money coming in for 57 days, but the United Telegraph Workers (UTW) union is strong," said Carmen Fama, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 37.

In a show of union support, the Communications Workers of America (CWA) gave the UTW \$100,000 for their strike fund only one week before the CWA went on strike themselves against the Bell system.

A traditional union concern is to ensure that once a strike is settled the workers are not harassed. The union negotiating team in Washington, D. C. demanded that all employees be returned promptly to their former positions without deduction or loss in company service, seniority, progression credit, or vacation credit.

The union told the company in strong language that all the workers went on strike together, and they must all return to work together.

Besides the wage hike, the union also won an improved pension fund and job security settlements. More details of the contract and comments from local workers will appear in the next issue of Modern Times.

CUTW Health Plan, Wages, Spirit Strengthened

Continued from page 3

that the membership had been dissatisfied with the Blue Cross-CMS company plan. Several years ago the union instituted a major medical plan for its members to be paid out of union dues. SNETCO is now paying for it.

Most workers felt that the picketing had been effective. "A wonderful show of unity," according to one picketer. The union paid no strike benefits and used some of its funds to keep up payments on the major medical insurance plan.

One young woman, who was picketing on Court St. during the strike said that she was a little uncomfortable at first. But by the end of the first week, it was "just like walking up and down." She said that passers-by were very friendly. One passerby who had just been on strike at Yale had told her, "Keep walking; it pays off."

Other gains in the new contract included a better pension plan, a reduction in the work-week from 40 hours to 37½ hours, an additional holiday, and an improved vacation schedule.

The tentative agreement closely parallels the one reached by the 400,000 member Communications Workers of America with A.T.&T. The SNETCO workers got a slightly higher first year increase but got less over the length of the contract. CWA won an unlimited

cost of living allowance.

A CUTW official said that the settlement with A.T.&T. which came two days earlier than the SNETCO agreement laid a good foundation for a contract. SNETCO had to keep in step with A.T.&T.'s commitment on wages and benefits.

Register Wants to Soak Poor and Save Rich

continued from page 1

Did the Register ever give you the figures on the new sales taxes? Virtually every tax expert agrees that any family (no matter what income up to \$10,000) will have to pay an additional \$225 in sales and excise taxes if that plan goes through.

Maybe you say you wouldn't buy so much. But take cigarettes, for example. Buying one pack a day would cost an additional \$15 a year in excise taxes. Driving the average distance of a Connecticut family would cost an additional \$25 a year in excise taxes on gasoline. And that doesn't even mention the sales taxes which would be the biggest chunk of all.

Besides, you're not the only one saying you won't buy so much. If that happened, then the taxes would just have to be raised next year to make up the deficit.

There is just one extension of the sales tax that the Register has formally opposed. The proposed tax on children's clothing? The proposed tax on medical prescriptions? No. No. They have opposed a sales tax on advertising, which is, of course, where John Day Jackson made his \$61 million.

People Angry at Register

Many people are angry at the Register's failure to report the tax picture accurately, but you won't read much of it on their own pages.

The most recent newsletter of Local 609 of the International Association of Machinists at Olin puts it this way: "In the local Register and Courier not one favorable word of Labor's sponsored tax programs were mentioned. All information given to 609 members, charts, etc.,

are on file, or should be, at the office of the Editors of the Register. They are one of many that are on the mailing list of 609 News. All we ask is Labor get a fair shake, and maybe there's a possibility that labor can get a favorable front page publication once in a while."

Eventually the most angry people may be the taxpayers, if a sales tax is reinstituted and they find out how much they are paying. In the meantime, the lawmakers are receiving a great deal of punishing pressure from the Register and the people they have fooled. Legislators have had to remove their telephones, the calls have been so abusive. Modern Times urges its readers to send supportive letters to legislators who are beginning to waver in their vote for an income tax. Tell them you read Modern Times and decided to call...

Viet Vets 'Search and Destroy'



Members of Vietnam Veterans Against the War conducted mock "search and destroy" missions on July 16 and 17 in the New Canaan-Wesport area as part of their continuing series of protests against U. S. war policy in Indochina. The "capture" above took place in New Canaan. MT Photo by Taylor/Polan)

Teacher Charges Job Discrimination

A city teacher is charging the New Haven Public Schools system with discrimination in hiring practices. In a case involving the hiring of teachers for the new K-4 Central Hill school, Maxine Richardson has charged that the Board of Education deliberately overlooked her in their selection. Richardson is a black teacher at Horace Day school in the Hill, which will be changed from a K-3 to a 5-6 school, necessitating a transfer of pupils into the future K-4 Hill Central School. Primary grade teachers at Horace Day had been given first preference in filling the vacancies in the new K-4.

The K-4 Central school, which is being built according to the "open spaces" concept, will open several months late due to construction delays. Despite her training in "open space" teaching, Richardson contends that she, unlike other teachers at her school, had to go through a tremendous amount of red-tape just to get an interview for the new school.

She says that she was initially told that all positions at the new school were filled, after which she was interviewed for a position and later told that the interviewing process would continue for at least another two weeks. Two days later a roster of all teachers selected for positions at the new school was sent to the staff of Horace Day. Richardson's name was not included.

Richardson attributes the alleged discrimination to the fact that over a year ago she had filed a discrimination case with the Human Rights Commission against the town of Hamden, where she had been teaching. She maintains that the future principal of the Hill Central School had been an administrator in the Hamden school system at that time.

The Human Rights Commission has been notified of her case and may take action.

Steelworkers Set Contract Demands

by Florie Ricciuti
Modern Times Staff

As the August 1 deadline for their current contract approaches, one thing is clear—the 350,000 steelworkers spurred on by a more militant leadership will fight hard for a better contract than in the past. In New Haven, Local 2141 of the United Steelworkers of America has already voted to strike, if the contract negotiations currently going on in Washington, D.C. fail. Other locals involving 2000 members statewide are expected to follow its lead.

In addition to the rich steel companies, the steelworkers face another enemy—the Nixon administration. The administration has emerged on the battlefield exhorting the steel companies to fight the union.

Nixon, by denouncing the settlements just won by the workers in the aluminum and can industry as "irresponsible and inflationary," has put strong pressure on the steelworkers to settle for less and bear the burden of his inflationary economic policy. However, Nixon did not consider the price increase of seven per cent by the steel companies this spring to be inflationary.

I. W. Abel, president of the United Steelworkers of America and its chief negotiator, has not been left much room for maneuvering by his constituency. A new generation of young militant leaders has started to take control of local union posts. They expect a substantial wage increase in the new contract. Abel has said that workers in the basic steel industry could accept no less than the 31% wage increase over three years recently won by the aluminum and can industry workers. His own job would be insecure if he negotiated for less.

Steelworkers are also demanding the return of their full cost-of-living allowance, which they lost in the 1959 contract. These raises would only bring workers back up to the wage levels of 1968.

In the 1968 settlement, the steelworkers won a wage increase of 16.3% over three years. Average hourly wages in the steel industry now are \$4.22, but in that three-year period, consumer prices rose by 14.3%, virtually wiping out any gain in real wages for union members.

Return of Right to Strike

Many rank-and-file union members feel that the most important issue is the return of the right to strike on local issues during the contract. The removal of this right two contracts ago left steelworkers without protection even against health and safety hazards. Workers are also angry about increasing company subcontracting of steel jobs to outside firms at lower wages, some with non-union labor.

"Why Do They Call Us Scabs?"

by David Adams
Modern Times Staff

"Why do they call us scabs?" This question was asked of me in all honesty by three teenagers who have taken summer jobs in the Fairview Hall Convalescent Home. They cross picket lines which have been set up since a bitter strike began May 7.

The three girls, suburban high school students, were visibly upset at the fact that they are called scabs every time they crossed the picket lines of Local 1199 of the Hospital and Nursing Home Employees Union. But they had no idea why it was happening.

I asked them if they had ever studied anything about the history of labor organizing in America. They said "no".

I asked them if they had studied the history of the rich corporation and bank millionaires of America like Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, and J. P. Morgan. They said "yes".

What kind of history is being taught our schools?

Students Demand Voter Rights

By the New Haven Civil Liberties Union

The New Haven Civil Liberties Union has recently announced filing of a class action to require the registration of college students residing in New Haven as New Haven voters.

The complaint, filed in Federal District Court, is on behalf of twenty-four named students who have been refused registration and on behalf of all other students "attending a college or university in Connecticut and residing in New Haven." The students name as defendants Governor Thomas Meskill and Secretary of State Gloria Schaffer, the members of the New Haven Board of Selectmen, the Republican and Democratic Registrars of New Haven, and the New Haven Town Clerk. The suit asks the court to stop the defendants from further depriving students of their right to be New Haven voters.

The students allege that under present circumstances, the Board of Selectmen refuses to allow students to register on the grounds that they fail to satisfy Connecticut's six-month residency re-

quirement, in spite of the fact that they have all resided in New Haven for more than six months.

Attorneys for the students explained that the suit charges that the students are being discriminated against solely because they are students. This discrimination, they said, "appears to violate rights granted to the students under the First and Fourteenth amendments to the U.S. Constitution and under federal civil rights laws which safeguard the right to vote." The complaint also asserts that a six-month residence requirement, in itself, is unconstitutional.

What the Students Say

Cary Cherniss, one of the rejected students, explained, "I pay Connecticut sales taxes and, through the rent on my apartment, Connecticut property taxes. I believe that the Board of Selectmen is trying to impose a policy of taxation without representation for students."

Millicent Marcus, a Yale graduate student who was also rejected, noted that "for census purposes, I am counted as a New Haven resident. This means that New

Haven receives more government funds and greater legislative representation because of my presence, but the city doesn't permit me to vote to choose these representatives or have a voice in the allocation of these funds."

Kathlyn Fritz, another rejected student registrant, explained, "I have lived in New Haven for three years. I have little knowledge of the political situation in South Carolina, where my parents live. My interest and concern are centered in New Haven, and I consider New Haven my home."

The students' attorneys expressed the hope that, because there will be a primary election in New Haven in September, the court will expedite its handling of the case, so that the matter will be settled in time for students to exercise their rights in the upcoming election.

The plaintiffs are represented by Civil Liberties Union lawyers Stephen Wizner, Eugene Sosnoff and Richard K. Snyder, and by the law firm of Sosnoff, Cooper, and Whitney. They are being assisted by law students from the Yale Legal services Organization.

Events

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR NEED FOOD, CLOTHES, AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES to help the black people of Cairo, Illinois in their boycott of local businesses. The blacks are attempting to break the white stranglehold on the local economy. Please donate what you can before August 14, when a caravan will set off for Cairo to deliver. 53 Wall St. 624-4117.

365 DAYS A YEAR: West Rock Nature and Recreation Center. Connecticut native wild mammal zoo. Free. 8:30 - 4:30. 562-0151.

THE WOMEN'S CENTER is now staffed by a social worker 10 AM to 12 noon. Women who need help of almost any sort can come in or call. If you have a problem, call up and we'll try to help you. 436-0272.

SUMMER FILMS for young children, older children and for adults. New Haven Main Library and branches. Call 562-0151 for further information.

LOOK FOR GRAND OPENING OF FAIR HAVEN PARENTS MINISTRY RECORD STORE AND SANDWICH SHOP: 403 Grand Avenue. 865-6385

EXHIBITS OF LOCAL ARTISTS :
Aug. 2 thru Aug. 22. At New Haven Public Libraries. 562-0151
Libraries closes Sat. and Sun. during the Summer.
Main Branch- Batik, featuring animals by Jennifer Duffin
Mitchell Branch - Watercolors by Mary Burgess Warner
Stetson Branch - Oils and Watercolors by John Snipes
Chapel Branch - a joint exhibit by Clara Furbert and Alberta Pryor

THURS. AUG. 5: NARCO'S 3rd Annual Mid-Summer Nite Dance featuring the fabulous Langley's. Lee High School. 7:30-11:30 P.M. Free.

AUG. 5 and 6: SCSC SUMMER THEATER WORKSHOP. "George M." Lyman Auditorium. Free. 8:30.

FRI. AUG. 6: New Haven Senior Center. Birthday Social, Business Meeting and Bathing Beauty Contest. Come in Costume. 294 Cedar Street. Free. 1:00 P.M.

AUG. 8: AUCTION by the Helping Hand Project to raise money for the Educational Student Unity Conference. 140 Goffe St. 772-2363, ext. 7.

WEEKEND OF AUG. 21-22: Lesbian Feminist Conference on a farm outside of New Haven. Call Women's Center for information and to register. 865-0467.

YALE SUMMER FILM SERIES. Davies Auditorium, Becton Center, 15 Prospect Street. 75¢ with 50¢ membership card. Call 776-8008.

Monday, August 2: 7:00 & 9:30 P.M. - CITIZEN KANE; 11:30 P.M. - Orson Welles' OTHELLO*; Tuesday, August 3: FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD with Julie Christie, Alan Bates (7:00 & 10:00 P.M.); Wednesday, August 4: Howard Hawks' THE ROAD TO GLORY and John Ford's THEY WERE EX-PENDABLE, one show at 8:00; Thursday, August 5 and Friday, August 6: Vilgot Sjoman's I AM CURIOUS YELLOW; Monday, August 9: 7 & 9:30 P.M. - the Marx Brothers in A NIGHT AT THE OPERA; 11:15 - King Vidor's LA BOHEME with Lillian Gish (50¢); Tuesday, August 10: Bergman's SHAME with Liv Ullman, Max von Sydow; Wednesday, August 11: Jean Renoir's MADAME BOVARY* and D.W. Griffith's THE STRUGGLE; one show at 8:00; Thursday, August 12 and Friday, August 13: Stanley Kubrick's 2001: A SPACE ODYSSEY* (7 & 10 PM)
* = special admission -- \$1.00

WEEKEND WORKSHOP

AUGUST 6-8: WORKSHOP ON MECHANICAL SKILLS. Every revolution must know how to make things run. Come and learn some useful skills --everything from auto repair to electrical wiring. Special invitation to the females of the struggle.

AUGUST 13-15: ECOLOGY AND POLITICS. Every establishment has its con game. This time it's ecology. Come and help us put the issue in perspective. Some of the topics will be The American as consumer and capitalist; the population explosion as myth - or, it's not everybody's baby; foreign policy in Vietnam as ecological destruction.

The New England Committee for Non-Violent Action. R.F.O. Box 430, Voluntown, Conn. 06384

Announcements

Born: to Harry and Elizabeth Henderson Andrew Melville Henderson. July 19, 1971.

Born: to John and Kathy Moldenhauer, Sarah Moldenhauer. July 25, 1971.

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Downtown: Red's Newstand, Elm-State; Hotel Taft Newstand, College Street; News Depot, Orange-George; Band Box, Chapel near College; Whitlock's, Broadway; Morton's, Broadway; Angela Davis Bookstore, Broadway.

Hill: Beirne's, Howard-Columbus; Wil-mor's, Congress-Hallock; Len-Mac Cleaners, Howard-Sylvan; Martinez Grocery, Washington-West; Salt & Pepper, Congress-Cedar.

Hamden: Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggett's, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Jr. Watts, Dixwell near Elizabeth; Visel Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division.

State-Orange: Standard Food Market, 852 State; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy, near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange.

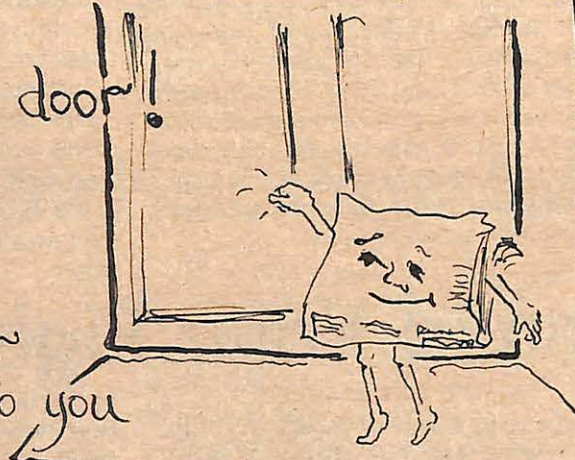
Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Sunrise Luncheonette, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Dixwell-Lake Pl.; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Group W, Dwight-Edgewood; Howe Food Basket, cor. Edgewood; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, cor. Greenwood; Our Food Store, Chapel-Howe; Esquire, Chapel-Orchard.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Book Shoppe, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Thomas' Market, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; LaBella's Luncheonette, 433 Chapel; Our Food Store, Whalley-Winthrop; Gary's New York Deli, 1207 Chapel; Ray's Coffee Shop, York-Chapel; Omnibus, Park near Crown.

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